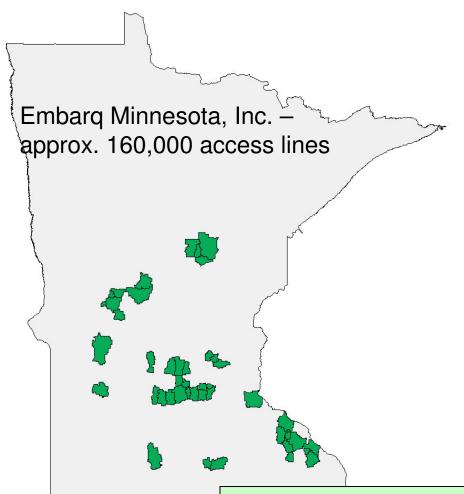
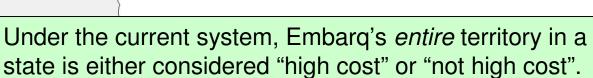
USF Reform Proposal

- Current USF system incorporates implicit subsidies
- Assumes revenues from low-cost areas can be used to offset costs of serving high-cost, rural areas
- They can't...
 - Competition prevents low-cost wire centers from subsidizing high-cost wire centers
 - Competition also prevents low-cost portions of a wire center from subsidizing high-cost portions of the same wire center
- Solution: Support must be calculated at a more granular level: sub-wire center





United Telephone of Texas d/b/a/ Embarq – approx. 160,000 access lines





In Minnesota, Embarq receives \$0 of High Cost Support because costs are averaged across the entire study area. In contrast, in Texas Embarq receives \$18M of High Cost Support annually. In reality, we serve many high-cost areas such as Villard and Bennettville. Pre-competition, it was possible for low-cost areas (Chaska) to implicitly subsidize higher cost areas.

Bennettville

\$ 114.70 per line per month

Villard

\$ 111.75 per line per month

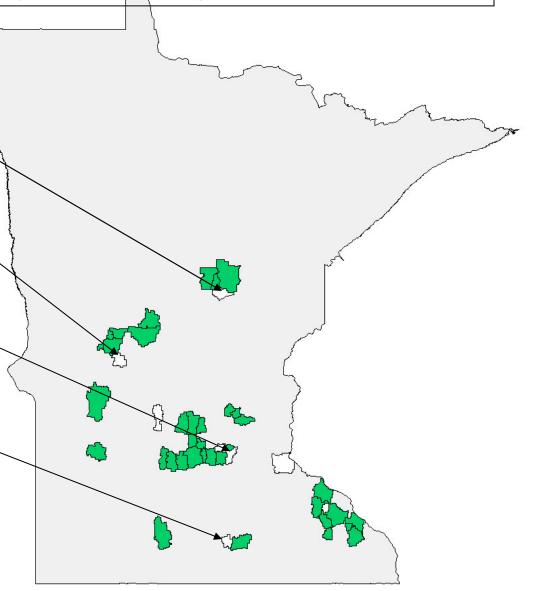
Chaska

\$ 28.85 per line per month

Waldorf

\$ 137.86 per line per month





Under the current USF system...

- 1. Implicit subsidization exists *between* wire centers, and...
- 2. Implicit subsidization also exists *within* a single wire center.
- 3. Neither form is sustainable in the face of competition.
- 4. So support must be calculated more granularly...sub-wire center.



St. James, Minnesota City Center



